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JEFFRIES WYMAN.

JEFFRIES WYMAN was elected a Fellow of the Academy in 1843. In 1855 he was made a Councillor in Class II., and continued to serve the Academy in this capacity until the Annual Meeting previous to the sudden close of his useful life on the 4th of September last.

At the time of his birth, Aug. 11, 1814, his parents were residing in Chelmsford, Mass., where his father was a practising physician. The latter, Dr. Rufus Wyman, was born in Woburn, Mass., and was a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1799. His mother was Ann Morrill, of Boston. Jeffries, who was the third son, was named for his father's friend, Dr. John Jeffries, of Boston. When he was but four years old, his parents moved to Charlestown, as his father had received the appointment of physician to the McLean Asylum for the Insane. Jeffries obtained the rudiments of his education at a private school in Charlestown, but soon entered the academy in Chelmsford where he remained until 1826, when he was sent to Phillips Academy in Exeter and was there fitted for college. Entering Harvard in 1829, he graduated in 1833 in a class of fifty-six, of which number Jeffries Wyman and five others were afterwards called to professorships in the University.

During his senior year in college he had a severe attack of pneumonia, which, probably, was the beginning of the pulmonary trouble that in after life became so serious an obstacle. His life was finally terminated by a sudden hemorrhage while he was at Bethlehem, New Hampshire, where he had gone to escape the autumnal catarrh with which he was affected when he remained in Cambridge during that period of the year.

Owing to his poor health he was often compelled to make distant journeys, in order to avoid the harshness of the New England climate. The first of these was to the Southern States, in the winter of 1833–34. Returning from this trip, he began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. John C. Dalton, of Chelmsford, and his father at the McLean Asylum. Entering the Medical College in Boston, he was soon elected house-student in the Medical Department at the Massachusetts General Hospital. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1837, presenting as his thesis a treatise upon the eye, which, probably, was the basis of his first publication in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal of September, of the same year, under the title of "Indistinctness of Images formed by Oblique Rays of Light."

Not finding a suitable opening for the practice of his profession, he accepted the position of Demonstrator of Anatomy under Dr. John C. Warren, the Hersey Professor. During this period, when his very limited income made it necessary for him to secure in various ways the means of living, he became a member of the Boston Fire Department, under an appointment of Mayor Eliot, dated Sept. 1, 1838.

The foundation of the Lowell Institute, which was about this time put in active operation, and has since done so much in enabling scientists to follow their chosen paths, probably caused Jeffries Wyman, fortunately for science, to leave the ranks of the practising physicians, and devote his clear mind, sharp eye, and steady hand to original research. Accepting the position of Curator of the Institute, at the request of Mr. John A. Lowell, in the winter of 1840–41 he delivered a course of twelve lectures on Comparative Anatomy and Physiology.

In January, 1841, his first anatomical paper, "On the Cranium of a Seal," was communicated to the Boston Society of Natural History. Of this society he became a member about the time he took his medical degree, holding the office of Recording Secretary from 1839 to 1841, when, with the money earned by his course of lectures at the Lowell Institute, he started for Europe to continue his studies. He entered the Medical School in Paris in May, 1841, and attended the lectures at the Garden of Plants. When the lectures were completed, he made several pedestrian tours, and finally visited London, where he was engaged in studying the preparations in the Hunterian Collection at the Royal College of Surgeons when he was called home by the illness and death of his father. Resuming his residence in Boston and his active membership in the Boston Society of Natural History, he was soon elected a Fellow of the Academy, and in the same year, 1843, he accepted the chair of Anatomy and Physiology in the Hampden-Sidney College in Virginia, where he passed the following five winters, returning to Boston each summer. His first communication to the Academy was presented the same year of his election, and was on the anatomy of the electrical organs of the torpedo. During this year, which was one of the most fruitful of his life, he published about a dozen papers, principally communicated to the Natural History Society, besides delivering the annual address before that society. Among these papers was the first of an important series which, from time to time, appeared on the special anatomy of the apes, and also the first of his results upon minute anatomy, in which, with the assistance of his microscope, he afterwards did so much delicate and important work.

In 1847, he was appointed to succeed Dr. Warren as the Hersey

Professor of Anatomy at Harvard, which position he filled at the time of his death, though on account of his feeble health the college had relieved him from the duties of instruction for several years preceding, and, thanks to the thoughtfulness of the late Thomas Lee and the late Dr. W. J. Walker, his life from 1856 was made free from pecuniary difficulties, and his mind was relieved from the anxieties which narrow means had caused; but throughout all his trials he worked on with a cheerful, uncomplaining spirit, and, though not ambitious in the general acceptance of the term, he was always full of hope and faith.

On accepting the chair at Harvard, he at once began the formation of the perfect little Museum of Anatomy and Physiology, to which he added the results of all his anatomical work. Only once, during the several years of very frequent and cordial intercourse which the writer was so fortunate as to have with Professor Wyman, both in the laboratory and by the camp fire, was any thing heard from his lips that was contrary to his usual hopefulness; and this occurred after a protracted absence from his museum, when, going to a case to look up a special preparation he had made many years before, in order to illustrate a subject which had been brought to his notice, he pointed to a few preparations that had been misplaced during his absence and to the dust that had collected in the cases, and asked, in a grieved tone of voice, if there was any use in making anatomical collections, and if, after all, it was not work thrown away. He then instanced a once famous European Anatomical Museum, and said that during his last trip abroad he had hunted in vain for preparations which he had seen in their perfection during his first visit. "Then," he said, "the man who made them was alive, but on my last visit he had been dead several years." Let us trust that the gems, which he has left as examples of his delicate manipulation for the instruction of others, will receive the care in their new depository which he would have given had a similar collection been placed in his charge, when he was an active curator of the society which has assumed the trust.

Ever ready, in his quiet and faithful manner, to do his part towards advancing the interests of science, we find that Dr. Wyman was an active curator of the Boston Society of Natural History for many years after his return from his first European trip, and that he was continued as Curator of Comparative Anatomy during the time, and for several years after, he was President of the Society, which last office he held from 1856 to 1870, when the condition of his health was such that he could no longer take a constant part in the meetings, and he resigned his position.

He was, also, one of the original members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and its first Treasurer, having already acted as an officer of the older Association of Geologists and Naturalists. In 1857 he was elected President of the Association for the meeting to be held in Baltimore the following year, but he was not able to be present at that meeting.

On the establishment of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, he was appointed one of the faculty and continued in the position until the close of his life, which occurred soon after the death of the founder of the great museum, for whose unrivalled talents and enthusiastic nature, so directly the opposite of his own retiring disposition, Wyman always expressed the highest esteem. That his appreciation of Agassiz was thorough and free from all envy, which, perhaps, many another less noble and generous nature would have felt on seeing aid lavished by liberal hands on a sister museum when his own was retarded for the total want of means, is well exemplified by a remark he made soon after the death of the lamented Agassiz. After speaking in relation to the position which Agassiz had taken on the all-absorbing questions of natural selection and evolution, he uttered the following sentence in his usual simple, but earnest manner: "Well, say what we will as to his views, right or wrong, there is no mistake about it, Agassiz was head and shoulders above us all."

While attending to his duties in the college, and teaching the several private students who were so fortunate as to gain admission to his laboratory, he continued his researches, and, from time to time, communicated the results of his labors to the Natural History Society and to the Academy. Several of his papers were printed in the American Journal of Science and Art, and one of his most extended, that on the nervous system of *Rana pipiens*, was published in 1852 by the Smithsonian Institution in its quarto memoirs. The Journal and Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History contain many valuable papers communicated by him, among the most important of which is that on the Gorilla, printed in 1847, and followed by several papers in which the resemblances and differences between man and the ape are discussed with that care which is so apparent in all that he wrote. Another of his series of observations was first made known by his paper on the anatomy of the blind fish, published in 1843; and to this subject, as to that of the anatomy of the apes, he returned as opportunities offered. The most important of the communications made to the Academy are those on the "Development of the Skate," in 1864, and published in the Memoirs; and that printed in the Proceedings for 1866, entitled "Notes on the Cells of the Bee."

In 1849 he gave a second course of lectures at the Lowell Institute, and with the means thus acquired he made a voyage to the coast of Labrador.

Professor Wyman married Adeline Wheelwright in December, 1850. The winter of 1852 he passed in Florida. In 1854, he travelled extensively in Europe, accompanied by his wife, from whom he was parted, by her death, in the following June.

The spring of 1856 found him with two students in Surinam, where he was prostrated by the fever of the country. Being still forced to make pilgrimages for his health, in 1858–59 he accepted the invitation of Captain J. M. Forbes and made a voyage to La Plata; and, after ascending the rivers Uruguay and Parana, he crossed the continent with his friend, Mr. G. A. Peabody, and returned home by the way of Peru and the Isthmus.

In August, 1861, he married Ann W. Whitney, whom he had the misfortune to lose in 1864. By his first wife he had two daughters, and by his second a son, all of whom still survive.

On the foundation, by Mr. George Peabody, of the Museum of American Ethnology and Archæology at Cambridge, Professor Wyman, who was named as one of the seven trustees, was at once requested by his fellow-members of the board to take charge of the Museum as its Curator. These new duties drew him, in part, away from general anatomical and physiological researches into a special field, upon the margin of which he had often trod in his earlier investigations, and we find him devoting his time, from this period, principally to anthropological studies. His immense knowledge of comparative anatomy proved of very great advantage in these new studies, while his predilection for human anatomy found sufficient opportunities for its indulgence. Being obliged to spend his winters in Florida, he had opportunities to investigate the ancient shell-heaps which are so extensive there; and to a person of Wyman's peculiar powers and careful research these prehistoric remains could but prove most instructive.

From the study of these, and from the examinations of many shell-heaps of a similar character along the Atlantic coast, especially of Maine and Massachusetts, he was able to draw many interesting conclusions. The early results of his labors in this field are given in two papers in the American Naturalist for 1867–68. A more extended memoir on the shell-heaps of Florida was completed but a short time before his death, and embodied the results of his work during the preceding winter, among the most important of which was the determination of the fact of cannibalism among the early race who formed the heaps in Florida. Proofs of the first pages of this memoir had passed through his hands in revision ; and, thanks to his usual care in the preparation of his papers, the memoir was fully written, and will in time, be given to the world as his latest work.

The seven Annual Reports on the condition and accessions to the New Museum are evidences of what he did in connection with the Museum. He also communicated to the Natural History Society several important papers, the results of anthropological studies, one of which, entitled "Observations on Crania" and printed in the Proceedings of the Society for 1868, is a most instructive review of the characters exhibited by a large number of crania, and is interesting in showing how carefully he made his deductions. During the winter of 1869–70, he visited Europe for the third time, partly in the interests of the Archæological Museum, combined with the hope that his health would be benefited by the change. The following winters he passed, as before, in Florida, and every spring returned to his labors with his strength temporarily renewed.

In this short and imperfect outline of the life of our late associate, no attempt has been made to portray his noble character or to dwell upon his many virtues. Neither has justice been done to his numerous papers and memoirs. To do this as it should be done would far exceed the limits which custom has established for these notices. Loving hearts and able minds have justly recorded his many contributions to science, and have made known to the world his manly and upright traits, his strength of mind, and his noble character.*

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* The following extended notices of the life and works of Jeffries Wyman have come under our observation, in addition to a number of notices in the daily press and in several magazines at the time of his decease, besides resolutions passed by various bodies, generally accompanied by short notices.

By Prof. ASA GRAY. A sketch of the Life of Jeffries Wyman, read at the Memorial Meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, Oct. 7, 1874, and published in the *Proceedings* of the Society.

By Prof. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. A Memorial Outline. *Atlantic Monthly*, November, 1874.

By Prof. BURT G. WILDER. A Notice of Dr. Jeffries Wyman. *Old and New*, November, 1874.

By Prof. BURT G. WILDER. Sketch of Dr. Jeffries Wyman, with a portrait. *Popular Science Monthly*, January, 1875.

By Dr. S. WEIR MITCHELL. The Scientific Life. *Lippincott's Magazine*, March, 1875.

By Prof. ASA GRAY. A Notice of Jeffries Wyman. *Annual Report of the Trustees of the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology for* 1874. April, 1875.

A List of Communications of Prof. Wyman to the Boston Society of Natural History.

1. Jan. 20, 1841, On the Cranium of a Seal.
2. Jan. 4, 1843, Echinorynchus nodosus.
3. Feb. 1, 1843, Rotifer and Tardigrade Animalcules.
4. Mar. 1, 1843, Linguatula from a Boa.
5. Mar. 1, 1843, Ascarides from Cyclopterus.
6. April 5, 1843, Anal Pouch of Mephitis.
7. July 5, 1843, Analogies of the Teeth of Lepidostei and Labyrinthodonts.
8. (With Dr. T. S. Savage) ——, 1843, Organization of Troglodytes niger.
9. Nov. 15, 1843, Anatomy of Tebennophorus Carolinensis.
10. Nov. 15, 1843, Anatomy of Glandina truncata of Say.
11. Sept. 4, 1844, Spongia fluviatilis.
12. Nov. 15, 1843, Description of a New Species of Torpedo.—American Academy of Arts and Sciences, April 25, 1843.
13. May 17, 1843, Annual Address.
14. Sept. 17, 1845, On Two Species of Linguatula.
15. Nov. 5, 1845, On the Fossil Skeleton of Hydrarchos Sillimani.
16. (With Prof. Jas. Hall), May 20, 1846, On Castoroides Ohioensis.
17. June 20, 1846, Anatomical Description of Cranium of Castoroides Ohioensis.
18. Aug. 18, 1847, On Troglodytes Gorilla.
19. (With Dr. T. S. Savage) Dec. 18, 1847, Osteology of Troglodytes gorilla.
20. Nov. 7, 1849, On the Arrangement of Fibres in the Cancellated Structure of some of the Bones of the Human Body.
21. Aug. 20, 1851, On the Brain and Spinal Cord of the Lophius Americanus.
22. Nov. 5, 1851, Anatomy of Carcharias obscurus.
23. Sept. 20, 1854, On the Development of Anableps Gronovii.
24. April 18, 1855, Measurements of the Internal Capacities of four East Indian Crania.
25. Oct. 17, 1855, On the Footprints discovered by Prof. Henry D. Rogers in the Carboniferous Strata of Pennsylvania.
26. Nov. 21, 1855, Account of the Dissection of a Black Chimpanzee.
27. Sept. 3, 1856, Electric Apparatus in the Tail of the Raia lævis.
28. Oct. 1, 1856, Account of Fossil Bones collected in Texas.
29. Sept. 3, 1856, On the Poisoning Powers of a Living Rattlesnake upon a Mouse.
30. Oct. 15, 1856, On the Morphology of the Urinary Bladder of Batrachians.
31. Dec. 3, 1856, Anatomy of the Blind Fish of the Mammoth Cave.
32. Jan. 21, 1857, On the Dissection of the Eye of a Sperm Whale.
33. Sept. 16, 1857, Species of Fishes from the Surinam River.
34. Nov. 18, 1857, On the Development of Anableps Gronovii, as compared with that of the Embiotocas of California.

35. Dec. 16, 1857, Examination of the Bagre.
36. Dec. 17, 1856, Memoir of the late President, Dr. John C. Warren.
37. Feb. 3, 1858, Account of the Dissection of a Human Fœtus.
38. April 7, 1858, Results of some Examinations of a Large Number of Fœtal Pigs.
39. May 19, 1858, On the Formation of the Egg-case of Skates.
40. June 2, 1858, A Cyclopean Pig.
41. Sept. 1, 1858, On several Parasites found in the American Deer.
42. Sept. 15, 1858, Remarks on the Death of Dr. Francis W. Cragin, a Corresponding Member of the Society.
43. Oct. 19, 1859, Account of some Observations on the Shedding of the Antlers of the American Red Deer.
44. Jan. 4, 1860, Account of the Gorilla Collection of Mr. Du Chaillu, in New York.
45. April 18, 1860, On Two Parasites.
46. May 16, 1860, On the Poison Apparatus of the Rattlesnake.
47. Sept. 19, 1860, On a Fossil from the South-west Frontier of the United States.
48. Feb. 20, 1861, A partially double Pig.
49. Mar. 6, 1861, On the Mode of Formation of the Rattle of the Rattlesnake.
50. August, 1861, On the Presentation to the Society by Dr. William J. Walker, the Estate recently occupied by him.
51. Oct. 2, 1861, On Bones of a Gorilla recently obtained in Western Equatorial Africa.
52. Nov. 20, 1861, A Preparation of the Bones of a Supernumerary Leg from a Goose.
53. April 2, 1862, Dissection of a Hottentot.
54. May 22, 1862, Experiments on Minute Living Organisms.
55. Sept. 17, 1862, On Larvæ of Dactylethra Capensis.
56. Sept. 17, 1862, On Reproduction of Lost Parts in Planaria.
57. Oct. 15, 1862, On Eggs of Salamanders.
58. Oct. 15, 1862, On a Remarkable Case of Poisoning.
59. Nov. 19, 1862, Recent Observations on Pentastoma.
60. Dec. 3, 1862, On Development of Human Embryo.
61. Jan. 21, 1863, On Two Cases of Monstrosity in Serpents.
62. Feb. 18, 1863, Observations on the Cranium of a Young Gorilla.
63. Mar. 18, 1863, On a Cyclopean Pig.
64. April 1, 1863, On the Mechanism of the Tibiotarsal Joint in the Ostrich.
65. April 15, 1863, On the Structure of Beluga.
66. April 15, & May 20, 1863, Description of a "White Fish" or "White Whale."
67. May 20, 1863, On Localization of Species.
68. June 3, 1863, On the Sea-serpent.
69. June 17, 1863, On Mode of Impregnation of the Ova in Pomotis.
70. Sept. 16, 1863, Observations on Amœba.
71. Nov. 18, 1863, On the Development of Raia batis.
72. Dec. 2, 1863, On Amphioxus.
73. Dec. 16, 1863, On the Skeleton of a Hottentot.
74. May 18, 1864, & Feb. 1, 1865, Development of Mould in the Interior of Eggs.

75. June 1, 1864, On Reptilian Bones from New Red Sandstone at Middlebury. Conn.
76. Oct. 19, 1864, On Malformations.
77. Nov. 2, 1864, On Indian Mounds of Atlantic Coast.
78. Feb. 1, 1865, On Accommodation of the Eye.
79. Feb. 1, 1865, On the Power of Vibrio, &c., to resist Action of Boiling Water.
80. Mar. 15, 1865, On Fossil Mammalia from the Andes of Peru.
81. Sept. 20, 1865, On the Formation of Ripple Marks.
82. Nov. 15, 1865, On the Irregularities noticeable in Cells of the Hive-bee.
83. Nov. 15, 1865, On the Human Arterial System.
84. Jan. 17, 1866, On the Reproduction of Lost Parts in Animals.
85. Jan. 17, 1866, On the Hexagonal Cells of Bees.
86. June 20, 1866, Dissection of a Young Pigeon.
87. Oct. 17, 1866, On the Distorted Skull of a Child from the Hawaiian Islands.
88. Nov. 14, 1866, On the Morphology of the Leaves of Sarracenia.
89. April 17, 1867, Account of the Shell Mounds of Florida.
90. May 1, 1867, Account of the Life and Scientific Career of Dr. A. A. Gould.
91. May 15, 1867, Description of the Shell Heaps at Salisbury.
92. June 5, 1867, On Symmetry and Homology in Limbs.
93. Sept. 18, 1867, Destruction of a Male Spider by the Female.
94. Sept. 18, 1867, Account of a Visit to an Indian Shell Heap near Mount Desert, Me.
95. Oct. 2, 1867, On Flint Implements from Northern Europe
96. Oct. 2 & 16, 1867, Shell Heaps on Goose Island.
97. Nov. 20, 1867, Measurements of some Human Crania.
98. Dec. 4, 1867, Examination of the Animals of the New England Shell-Heaps.
99. Jan. 15, 1868, On the Occurrence of Eels in the Abdominal Cavity of the Cod.
100. April 15, 1868, Observations on Crania.
101. Oct. 7, 1868, On a Thread Worm infesting the Brain of the Snake Bird.
102. Dec. 2, 1868, On the Inscription of the Dighton Rock.
103. Dec. 16, 1868, On Nautilus pompilius.
104. May 19, 1869, On the Head of a Crocodile, C. Acutus, obtained in the Miami River.
105. May 20, 1874, Remarks on Cannibalism among the American Aborigines.

Papers contributed to various Journals.

106. On the Indistinctness of Images formed by Oblique Vision. — Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, September, 1837.
107. Review of Embryologie des Salmones; par C. Vogt.
108. Description of a New Torpedo. — American Academy of Arts and Sciences.
109. Notice of Remains of Vertebrated Animals found at Richmond, Va.
110. Twelve Lectures on Comparative Anatomy. — Lowell Institute, January and February, 1849.
111. Cranium of Manatee. — American Journal of Sciences and Arts, Second Series, Vol. II.

112. Fossil Bones from the Neighborhood of Memphis, Tennessee.
113. Effect of the Absence of Light on the Development of Tadpoles. — April, 1853.
114. Critical Notice of the Zoölogy of New York.
115. Critical Notice of Echinodermes Vivans et Fossiles, par L. Agassiz.
116. Description of the Post-mortem Appearances in the Case of Daniel Webster. — American Journal of Medical Science, January, 1853.
117. On the Eye and Organ of Hearing in the Blind Fishes of Mammoth Cave. — American Journal of Science and Arts, March, 1854.
118. Cranium of Mastodon Giganteus and the Form of the Brain.
119. Observations on the Development of the Surinam Toad, 1854.
120. Description of a Carboniferous Reptile. — Dendrerpeton Acadianum, Nova Scotia.
121. On some Unusual Modes of Gestation.
122. Remains of Batrachian Reptiles found in the Coal Formation of Ohio.
123. Observations on a Species of Hornet (Vespa) which builds its Nest in the Ground.
124. Description of some Instances of Nerves passing across the Middle Line of the Body.
125. Description of an Anencephalous Fœtus with Unusual Malformation. — Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, June, 1866.
126. Notice of Observations on the Respiration in the Chelonia, by S. Weir Mitchell, M.D., and George N. Morehouse, M.D.
127. Notice of Richard Owen's Monograph of Aye-Aye, with Remarks on the Origin of Species.
128. Description of a Double Fœtus, with Remarks on the Resemblance of Polar Forces to those governing the Distribution of Matter in the Embryo.
129. Account of some of the Kjoekkenmoeddings or Shell Heaps of Massachusetts.
130. Rana Pipiens (nervous system). — Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge.
131. Raia Batis, (skate) Embryology.
132. Seven Successive Reports of the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology, 1867 to 1873.
133. Description of the Shell Heaps of St. Johns River, East Florida.
134. Observations and Experiments on Living Organisms in Heated Water. — American Journal of Science and Arts, September, 1867.

FRIEDRICH WILHELM AUGUST ARGELANDER.

Friedrich Wilhelm August Argelander was born at Memel, in Prussia, March 22, 1799, and died at Bonn, Feb. 17, 1875, nearly seventy-six years old. He began his professional career as Privat-Docent in the University of Königsberg, and assistant (to Bessel) in the famous observatory of that place; while there he made many calculations of value, and assisted Bessel in his zones. He was especially noted even then for his skill in handling instruments "like a glove," Bessel says, in his letters to others. In 1825 he became director of